

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1952 CB
cap 2

40R

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
January 11, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1937

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

CROP	Average, 1928-32		1936		1937	
	Percent ¹	1,000 bushels	Percent ¹	1,000 bushels	Percent ¹	1,000 bushels
Corn ²	65.2	1,384,047	70.0	1,404,621	64.4	810,087
Wheat.....	28.0	249,318	26.1	163,360	20.5	128,604
Oats.....	57.9	686,164	64.5	770,398	61.4	484,356

¹ Percent of previous year's crop.

² Data based on corn for grain.

APPROVED:

HARRY L. BROWN,

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

D. A. McCandliss, Acting Chairman,
A. R. Tuttle, Secretary,
Joseph L. Orr, J. H. Peters,
R. K. Smith, Henry M. Taylor,
J. A. Ewing.



CROP REPORT - JANUARY 1, 1937.

GRAIN STOCKS: Stocks of corn and wheat on farms on January 1, 1937 are the lowest for that date of the 11 years for which records are available. Stocks of oats are well below average but are greater than in either 1934 or 1935.

Farm stocks of wheat on January 1, 1937 were only 128,604,000 bushels compared with 163,360,000 bushels on January 1, 1935 and the 5-year average (1928-32) of 249,318,000 bushels. Comments from crop correspondents indicate that attractive prices have been responsible for rather close marketings. In some of the spring wheat States, present stocks represent rather large percentages of the 1936 crop. In these States, production in 1936 was small and a large proportion of the stocks now on hand will be used for seeding the 1937 crop.

Stocks of corn on January 1, 1937, amounted to 810,087,000 bushels, compared with 1,404,621,000 bushels a year ago and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 1,384,047,000 bushels. The previous low was 836,482,000 bushels on January 1, 1935. Compared with that year, lower stocks in the West North Central States more than offset increases in other areas. In the former area, the carryover of old corn was large on October 1, 1934 but small on October 1, 1936.

Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1937 were 484,356,000 bushels compared with 770,398,000 bushels in 1936 and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 636,164,000 bushels. On January 1, 1935 stocks of oats amounted to only 350,204,000 bushels and on January 1, 1934 were 457,637,000 bushels.

CITRUS FRUITS: During December for the most part, citrus fruits continued to develop under relatively favorable weather conditions. There were several frosts in the citrus areas of California but there were no severely low temperatures. The northern half of California remained unseasonably dry until late December, when a good rain occurred. More favorable conditions prevailed in the southern half of the State, although winter irrigation has been necessary in some citrus localities. In Florida, the citrus crop is in need of moisture over the northern part of the citrus belt, but the supply of moisture is fairly good over the principal citrus area. During the latter part of December temperatures were unseasonably high, hastening maturity and causing an increased dropping of fruit, especially of oranges. In Texas, Arizona, and other citrus States, December growing conditions were fairly good.

The indicated production of tangerines in Florida and of all oranges in Louisiana shows some increase over the December 1 forecast. The January 1 forecast of total orange production for the 1936-37 season is placed at 61,119,000 boxes compared with 52,233,000 in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 48,816,000 boxes. Probably more than two-thirds of the Navel crop in northern and central California has been harvested, but only a small part of the Navel crop in the southern counties has yet been picked. In the main, California Valencias are developing well, both as to size and texture. In Arizona, the harvesting of Navels and seedlings is complete. Shipments from the record-high crops in Florida and Texas are a third larger than movement to January 1, 1936.

The January 1 forecast of grapefruit production for the 1936-37 season is a million boxes larger than the forecast of December 1, due to an increase in prospective production in Florida. A total production of 28,383,000 boxes is now indicated for the 1936-37 season compared with 18,308,000 in 1935 and with

the 5-year (1928-32) average of 14,730,000 boxes. Prospective production for the 1936-37 marketing season is the largest of record. The previous record crop was produced in 1934-35 and amounted to 21,357,000 boxes. Carlot shipments through January 1, 1937 were about three-fifths larger than shipments on the corresponding date last season.

The above forecasts of citrus production relate to prospective production according to the condition of the crops on or about January 1. They do not take into account possible damage by low temperatures which have prevailed in California since January 6. A preliminary report from California on January 9, however, indicates that loss to citrus crops from these low temperatures probably was not serious to that date. Low temperatures in the citrus areas of the State have varied from 31 degrees to as low as 19 degrees. The lowest temperatures occurred in northern and central California, where more than two-thirds of the crop of Navel oranges is already harvested. Since many groves are equipped with orchard heaters, a complete loss of unharvested fruit is not expected. Orchard heaters are being used extensively in southern California citrus areas and these areas have been mainly under a smudge blanket since the beginning of the cold period. It is too early to determine the extent of damage, but it is probable that major losses may be prevented unless low temperatures continue or other climatic conditions develop to render orchard heating ineffective.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production showed about the usual seasonal increase during December, and at the close of the month daily milk production appears to have been about 2 percent higher than at the same season last year. The number of milk cows on farms is believed to be 2 or 3 percent less than a year ago, but milk production per cow was reported nearly 5 percent higher, and about the same as the 10-year average for December 1.

The continuance of milk production per cow near average in the face of light grain supplies presents an interesting contrast with the winter milk situation two years ago following a drought similar in character to the one last summer. In both years milk production was low in the drought months but recovered sharply when fall rains revived pastures. In 1936, however, the increase in prices occurred much earlier and the fall increase in production was much more pronounced than that of two years ago. Production this year has held up through December while two years ago it slumped sharply during that month. Both years were characterized by mild fall weather and late pastures, but hay supplies are much more plentiful this year, and December was much milder. With butterfat prices higher and a more favorable spread between butterfat and grain prices than two years ago, grain feeding was considerably heavier this last fall than in 1934.

Regional variations in feed prices have apparently influenced milk production this year. Corn, for example, could be purchased in most of the Middle Atlantic States this fall for 10 percent less than in the Western part of the Corn Belt, although usually it is from 35 to 40 percent higher. This price relationship has tended to stimulate feeding in the East Coast dairy areas, and milk production per cow in this section has continued above the 10-year average through December; while in the West North Central States milk production has dropped from above average on November 1 to about 4 percent below average on January 1.

In the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas, milk production per cow on January 1 was at the highest level in the last six years, from 6 to 10 percent above a year ago and 1 to 5 percent above the 10-year average.

In the region extending from Ohio westward to Minnesota and Iowa, milk production per cow was above last month and last year, but not far from average except in Iowa and Illinois where it was more than half a pound per cow above the 10-year average. In the Dakotas, production per cow was up somewhat from last month and from the low level of January 1934, but was lower than a year ago and considerably below the 10-year average. Milk production per cow in the South Central States was mostly higher than in the past 4 or 5 years, but somewhat below the 10-year average. The proportion of milk cows reported milked continued high in all regions, and in the East North Central and South Central States was the highest on record for January 1.

United States Averages of Herds Reported by Crop Correspondents January 1				
	: 1925-34 :	:	:	:
	: Average :	1935	1936	1937
	:	:	:	:
Milk Production per Cow in Herd. lbs.	: 11.92	: 10.68	: 11.27	: 11.80
	:	:	:	:
Percent of Milk Cows reported milked	: 65.1	: 65.6	: 66.5	: 67.1

CHICKENS AND EGGS: The number of all hens and pullets reported on hand in farm flocks on January 1 was about 4 percent greater than a year earlier and about 8 percent greater than on January 1, 1935. Numbers of laying birds are still low compared with the numbers in farm flocks in the years preceding the depression, being almost 9 percent smaller than the high record of January numbers set in 1928 and 7 percent lower than in 1930. The increases over a year ago are most pronounced in the Southern and North Atlantic areas. While present numbers of laying birds in the North Central and Far Western States are slightly greater than a year ago the number of late hatched pullets remaining to be added to the laying flocks is smaller than a year ago and the total number of layers this season will probably be slightly less than last season in these two important egg producing areas.

More eggs were being laid per hundred birds on January 1 than in any previous year of the record beginning in 1925. January 1 layings per hen averaged 15 percent greater than the heavy production for that month last year and 10 percent greater than the previous record high production for January 1 established in 1932. The gain in rate of laying was most pronounced in the Atlantic Coast, North Central, and Far Western areas where it exceeded all former January 1 records, and the gain was large also in the South. The high rate of production was mainly due to the unusually mild weather of December and to the unusually large proportion of pullets in the laying flocks this year.

With a gain of about 4 percent in layers and a high production of eggs per hen the total production of eggs on January 1 was more than 20 percent greater than in 1936.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 11, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

STATE	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	53	42	81	26	71	96
N. Y.	48	39	37	2,293	2,518	2,125
N. J.	39	38	23	471	507	295
Pa.	39	41	37	7,314	8,628	7,258
Ohio	36	29	25	11,313	13,599	10,070
Ind.	25	23	19	7,474	6,793	5,898
Ill.	24	16	12	8,523	4,810	4,372
Mich.	44	44	41	7,087	8,408	6,848
Wis.	60	60	54	1,185	1,352	793
Minn.	48	51	47	10,112	10,035	8,799
Iowa	30	25	20	2,468	1,580	1,888
Mo.	26	19	10	5,489	4,873	3,141
N. Dak.	35	46	68	34,914	25,168	13,080
S. Dak.	41	47	107	14,070	11,976	4,586
Nebr.	30	25	23	19,250	9,669	10,888
Kans.	25	18	12	46,486	11,530	14,432
Del.	25	19	20	487	303	284
Md.	25	17	12	2,303	1,492	1,078
Va.	36	30	23	3,498	2,453	1,808
W. Va.	38	36	30	691	858	608
N. C.	31	33	30	1,177	1,939	1,558
S. C.	19	19	19	112	332	280
Ga.	19	22	23	99	343	359
Ky.	17	10	5.5	567	443	324
Tenn.	22	20	12	694	889	583
Ala.	23	15	15	7	10	8
Ark.	27	30	11	67	274	65
Okla.	18	20	12	9,866	6,616	3,302
Tex.	13	7	3.5	5,258	803	662
Mont.	35	21	45	17,056	7,637	6,132
Idaho	30	21	19	8,524	4,564	4,008
Wyo.	43	34	40	1,662	900	466
Colo.	27	30	24	5,416	1,960	2,566
N. Mex.	24	2	10	754	29	102
Ariz.	13	11	6	63	109	66
Utah	43	41	44	2,426	2,141	1,970
Nev.	35	58	31	131	195	85
Wash.	13	11	9	5,664	4,956	4,157
Oreg.	12	13	13	2,718	2,015	2,644
Calif.	13	4	5.5	1,585	582	920
U. S.	28.0	26.1	20.5	249,318	163,360	128,604

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1937

January 1, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	63	65	60	41	74	70
N.H.	64	74	71	80	121	116
Vt.	64	65	61	163	355	262
Mass.	73	68	84	306	279	318
R.I.	78	85	80	60	71	61
Conn.	76	79	81	387	431	400
N.Y.	70	72	74	2,815	4,357	3,303
N.J.	71	78	78	3,783	5,666	4,583
Pa.	67	75	74	23,052	35,211	31,478
Ohio	62	70	63	68,495	105,428	70,873
Ind.	62	71	64	82,947	108,352	67,912
Ill.	71	79	67	196,167	236,780	132,612
Mich.	61	72	69	12,817	33,318	19,510
Wis.	49	64	51	11,105	25,222	7,014
Minn.	53	64	50	48,534	68,780	29,150
Iowa	66	71	60	233,324	239,933	94,552
Mo.	65	57	56	83,851	37,244	14,418
N.Dak.	36	49	53	1,080	1,725	151
S.Dak.	55	66	100	39,446	27,661	3,129
Nebr.	68	68	90	139,871	69,153	9,118
Kans.	67	68	71	77,308	16,970	2,117
Del.	68	74	78	2,383	2,961	3,122
Md.	70	73	74	9,630	12,087	12,894
Va.	67	70	68	20,414	24,370	18,977
W.Va.	62	60	62	6,372	8,190	6,674
N.C.	70	76	76	26,532	34,901	31,972
S.C.	73	73	72	14,985	16,662	16,777
Ga.	73	76	72	26,498	36,477	23,760
Fla.	62	70	63	3,918	5,020	4,235
Ky.	63	64	60	36,198	38,593	31,061
Tenn.	66	66	64	37,349	36,221	35,789
Ala.	72	73	71	25,848	33,063	28,755
Miss.	71	67	69	22,270	24,841	26,893
Ark.	68	66	69	20,731	16,315	18,021
La.	65	63	65	11,585	17,243	13,204
Okla.	54	54	48	27,569	13,132	5,050
Tex.	62	64	52	48,081	56,260	32,003
Mont.	41	71	43	149	326	52
Idaho	50	79	63	438	480	441
Wyo.	52	64	68	651	861	359
Colo.	66	67	62	13,158	5,925	5,772
N.Mex.	57	63	76	1,764	1,508	1,277
Ariz.	56	56	35	196	262	137
Utah	49	45	43	93	87	101
Nev.	45	55	49	12	13	13
Wash.	52	50	52	216	180	194
Oreg.	44	63	49	372	564	540
Calif.	74	63	56	992	948	867
U. S.	65.2	70.0	64.4	1,384,047	1,404,621	810,087

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1937

January 1, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

STATE	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1928-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	69	78	66	2,977	3,173	2,726
N. H.	71	72	61	197	240	209
Vt.	65	66	73	1,199	1,307	1,495
Mass.	70	75	52	108	158	88
R. I.	63	72	40	40	48	26
Conn.	64	71	50	146	141	81
N. Y.	71	70	70	18,536	17,913	12,874
N. J.	63	70	70	780	1,075	1,098
Pa.	65	68	65	19,111	18,044	15,606
Ohio	59	66	59	36,557	33,430	23,916
Ind.	52	60	56	31,968	23,166	21,561
Ill.	56	63	56	78,253	67,014	55,780
Mich.	65	70	74	29,773	32,877	23,814
Wis.	63	67	61	53,194	57,987	36,307
Minn.	59	66	71	82,455	119,585	67,007
Iowa	57	68	62	122,719	143,106	100,412
Mo.	59	63	52	21,943	18,586	15,252
N. Dak.	66	70	200	25,489	34,373	9,460
S. Dak.	64	70	110	37,470	45,739	13,983
Nebr.	58	66	96	38,772	47,985	18,304
Kans.	55	59	45	18,086	24,078	14,484
Del.	64	68	48	58	63	29
Md.	61	60	67	980	773	758
Va.	57	56	50	1,655	918	644
W. Va.	65	70	68	1,966	990	820
N. C.	33	35	36	1,084	1,806	1,235
S. C.	16	28	20	1,341	2,955	1,695
Ga.	17	20	16	972	1,436	1,112
Fla.	15	21	16	18	24	20
Ky.	53	41	42	1,607	426	442
Tenn.	43	38	47	804	410	434
Ala.	17	22	15	352	405	280
Miss.	27	11	25	215	95	325
Ark.	44	48	35	1,068	1,314	1,076
La.	20	16	33	94	180	370
Okla.	47	55	45	11,699	19,704	9,144
Tex.	45	60	52	17,449	23,046	11,727
Mont.	70	79	87	5,895	6,186	1,952
Idaho	63	62	52	2,859	3,233	2,452
Wyo.	69	66	80	2,446	1,905	1,179
Colo.	67	67	69	3,518	3,002	2,937
N. Mex.	50	25	32	348	136	128
Ariz.	50	40	12	142	104	36
Utah	60	65	65	987	889	702
Nev.	50	40	50	43	30	38
Wash.	56	52	50	4,065	4,742	4,258
Oreg.	52	49	49	4,162	4,490	5,631
Calif.	25	23	11	564	1,111	449
U. S.	57.9	64.5	61.4	686,164	770,398	484,356

ces

C I T R U S F R U I T S

CROP	: <u>CONDITION JAN. 1</u> <u>1/</u> :			: <u>PRODUCTION</u> <u>2/</u> :		
and	: Average :			: Indicated :		
<u>STATE</u>	: 1935 :	: 1936 :	: 1937 :	: 1928-32 :	: 1935 :	: 1936 :
<u>ORANGES:</u>	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Thousand boxes</u>		
California, all	82	69	76	33,022	33,049	37,684
Valencias	84	68	75	-	18,580	22,500
Navels & Misc.	80	71	77	-	14,469	15,184
Florida, all	62	59	72	15,010	18,000	21,200
Early and Midseason	-	-	-	-	9,600	12,000
Valencias	-	-	-	-	6,300	6,500
Tangerines	54	49	81	-	2,100	2,700
Satsumas	81	34	59	-	-	-
Texas	-	57	87	292	747	1,600
Arizona	76	85	69	133	240	220
Alabama	-	-	5/83	100	2	56
Mississippi	-	-	5/35	41	1	26
Louisiana	-	-	95	218	244	333
<u>7 States</u> <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	48,816	52,283	61,119

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	62	51	74	11,657	11,500	17,500
Seedless	-	-	-	-	4,000	5,700
Other	-	-	-	-	7,500	11,800
California	73	76	73	1,209	2,267	2,343
Texas	-	50	81	1,457	2,741	6,790
Arizona	85	87	78	408	1,800	1,750
<u>4 States</u> <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	14,730	18,308	28,383

LEMONS:

California <u>3/</u>	84	72	81	7,251	7,787	<u>4/</u> 8,316
----------------------------	----	----	----	-------	-------	-----------------

LIMES:

Florida	51	47	62	8	10	20
---------------	----	----	----	---	----	----

- 1/ Condition reported on January 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
- 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 4/ December 1 forecast.
- 5/ Percentage of a full crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 11, 1937.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

STATE	: January 1 : (Avg.) 1925-34 Pounds	: January 1 : 1935 Pounds	: January 1 : 1936 Pounds	: January 1 : 1937 Pounds
N. Eng.	14.92	13.81	14.06	14.47
N. Y.	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.8
N. J.	18.6	17.2	16.4	18.7
Pa.	15.2	14.4	14.4	15.4
N. Atl.	14.97	14.46	14.47	15.69
Ohio	13.8	12.9	12.4	13.6
Ind.	12.3	10.9	11.2	12.4
Ill.	12.6	11.6	11.6	13.3
Mich.	15.3	13.7	15.1	15.6
Wis.	14.1	12.5	13.8	14.2
E. N. Cent.	13.76	12.30	13.03	13.92
Minn.	14.8	11.7	14.0	14.2
Iowa	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.5
Mo.	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.6
N. Dak.	10.0	7.6	10.3	8.3
S. Dak.	10.0	7.0	9.5	8.2
Nebr.	11.4	10.6	11.5	10.3
Kans.	12.0	11.4	11.5	12.0
W. N. Cent.	11.47	10.00	10.91	11.00
Md.	13.7	11.8	12.3	13.1
Va.	9.6	8.9	9.2	9.6
W. Va.	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.6
N. C.	10.4	9.3	9.7	10.2
S. C.	9.2	7.9	9.0	9.9
S. Atl.	9.91	8.74	9.22	10.12
Ky.	9.7	8.2	8.6	9.6
Tenn.	8.8	7.4	8.0	8.4
Miss.	6.6	5.4	5.2	6.1
Ark.	7.5	6.0	6.5	7.1
Okla.	9.4	8.3	8.3	9.0
Tex.	8.3	7.7	7.1	8.0
S. Cent.	8.30	7.24	7.38	8.04
Mont.	10.7	9.9	10.9	10.5
Idaho	14.1	13.4	15.1	15.4
Wyo.	9.6	10.3	13.0	10.0
Colo.	11.4	9.9	12.2	12.1
Wash.	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.2
Oreg.	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.1
Calif.	15.0	16.5	14.8	16.1
West.	12.90	12.45	13.68	13.49
U. S.	11.92	10.68	11.27	11.80

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

